





as 50 cents a piece; last fall \$160 was paid for a bushel. The plant exhibits a distinct variety; the stalk had rarely any limbs longer than one joint, some times even in a cluster, the stems of all the stalks shooting from one place and at the top of the short limb. The cotton is exceedingly fine, being from two to four cents a pound better than ordinary; the color and staple of the wool is described as very superior, and unequalled by the finest and softest short staple. Another advantage of this variety is, that it comes to maturity and opens two weeks earlier than common; in rich land the stalks grow quite tall, reaching as high as six or eight feet; the luxuriant growth of the plant in fertile soils may render topping necessary; its appearance is very much like the common one, having a similar stalk, with cotton leaves. If the anticipations indulged respecting this lately discovered variety of the cotton plant are ever realized, the success of the experiment must add immensely to the agricultural wealth of Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States.—N. O. Beehive.

**Brief hints for winter.**—Cattle and all domestic animals, should commence the winter in good condition.

Do not undertake to winter more cattle than you have abundant means of providing for.

Let every farmer aim to have good spring instead of thin, bony, slab-sided, shaggy cattle, slow growth, round and healthy ones; and to this end, let him spare no pains; and

1. Let the cattle be well fed.

2. Let them be fed regularly.

3. Let them be properly sheltered from the pelting storms.

Proper food and regularity in feeding, will save the loss on the animals back, and shelter will save the hide.

All domestic animals in considerable numbers, should be divided into parcels and separated from each other, in order that the weaker may not suffer from the domination of the stronger, nor the strongest from the vigor of the weaker.

Farmers who have raised root crops, (and all good farmers have double crops,) should cut them up and mix them with dried food, as meal, chopped hay, straw or cornstalks, and feed them to cattle and sheep.

Cow-houses, and cattle stables, should be kept very clean and well littered. To allow animals to lie down in the filth, which is sometimes suffered to collect in stables, is perfectly inadvisable. By using plenty of straw or litter, the consequent quantity of manure, will much more than repay the supposed waste of straw, or time to gather trash from the roads to litter the stables or cow-houses with.

All stables should be properly ventilated.

Mixing food is generally better than feeding cattle on one substance alone.

Cattle will generally eat straw with as much readiness as hay, if it is salted copiously, which may be done by sprinkling brine over it.

A great saving is made by cutting not only straw and cornstalks, but hay also.

Sheep, as well as all other domestic animals, should have a constant supply of good water during the winter. They should also be properly sheltered from the storm, for the great point in the rearing of sheep is in good condition, is to keep them comfortable.—Gleanings of Europe.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Noble Death.**—In giving an account of the effects of the recent disastrous gale, the *Western Spectator* records achievements which are well worthy being put on record. We copy from that journal of the 5th inst.:

On the 2nd inst. our brief notice of the events of the 1st inst. without paying a well merited tribute to the courage and gallantry of Mr. Amos Syron, for his noble death in behalf of his suffering fellow-men. During the latter part of the late gale, and at a time when others stood aloof from the perilous undertaking, Mr. S. put off alone in an open boat, and succeeded in saving the lives of three crews who were in imminent danger. The first vessel he approached—the *Thomas Winn*—was sunk, and in a desperate situation, that he could not get alongside; the *gallant Syron* anchored his boat at a short distance from the wreck, plunged into the boiling surge, swam to the vessel, obtained a line, and again swam to his boat! The boat having been made fast to the vessel, the crew of the wreck warped her alongside, got on board, and were rescued from a watery grave.

The *Intrepid Syron* next succeeded in boarding the *Alabama* and taking off her exhausted and exposed crew, whom he landed at Portsmouth.

With a perseverance which does him everlastingly honor, the *dauntless Syron* again put to sea in his boat, determined to save the crew of the *William Gray*, or perish in the attempt. Her situation was as exposed, the breakers making an entire breach over her—that he could not approach nearer than about twenty yards of her, to leeward, where he anchored. In leaping among the breakers, encouraged the crew to throw their baggage overboard and accompany it, assuring them that—the boat being to leeward, all would be saved. After some hesitation they complied, reached the boat, and were saved!

At this time a strong oblique prevented their return to Portsmouth. Mr. Syron landed them, through the breakers, on the seaward side of Dry Shoal Point, where all remained till the flood-tide made, when they launched the boat, re-joined the breakers, and reached Portsmouth about 11 o'clock at night, almost exhausted with fatigue and exposure.

We know not the circumstances of this noble feat, but if they be not such as he richly deserves, we hope that they will be immediately made so. A community like this, capable of appreciating and admiring such acts, will not be backward in bestowing substantial evidences of their warm approbation.

Our informant states that Messrs. R. & J. Wallace, together with two others, whose names he does not know, went off after Mr. Syron's first return, and only saved three crews.

**Rail Road Accident.**—An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday morning, to the train of cars from Philadelphia. At the train, consisting of five passenger cars and the locomotive, approached the depot at South Amboy, the engine was as usual detached from it, and the train left to proceed by its own impetus to the dock. Here it has hitherto been stopped at a proper time by means of a brake. But in this instance, when the train stopped at the brake, endeavored to employ it in the ordinary way, it unfortunately broke, and before the could reach another brake, the whole train came in contact with a car containing two large crates, which drove against the crane on the dock, shattered it in pieces, and the posts placed there by way of precaution. The steam boat, independence, was fortunately lying at the dock, and stopped the further progress of the train, which, however, carried away one of her wheel-trucks, but otherwise did her no material damage.

By the concussion, both ends of all the cars except the two last, were shattered, the first the most. The passengers in the cars that were crushed at the time of the accident, escaped with a few trifling bruises; but some who were sleeping on the platform at the end of the cars, very seriously hurt, viz: Wm. Chequer of Washington, had a compound fracture of the thigh, his collar-bone broken, and otherwise seriously injured—his recovery is considered doubtful. James Allen, from Galway, Ireland, and recently from Maymont, had his thigh broken and his head bruised; and Richard Butler, of Patterson N. J. had his thigh broken. Two others and the brakemen, received some bruises.

At a meeting held after the accident, by the passengers, on board the steamer *Independence*, they passed a resolution concerning the Company for not employing more hands to attend to the breakers attached to the cars.—N. Y. Courier.

**Flour and Wheat.**—The quantity of Flour and Wheat delivered from the Erie Canal during the first week in September at the places named below, is as follows:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.
Schenectady,	135	533
West Troy,	1,085	12,865
Albany,	5,929	2,787
Total amount,	7,149	16,375

The price of board in Houston and Galveston, Texas, is from \$5 to \$6 per day. Washing is done at \$5 per dozen pieces.

That is a very good price—but what is a dollar worth in Texas!—U. S. Gas.

We are informed, upon unquestionable authority, (says the *Edinburgh Advertiser*), that the Hon. John P. Richardson, Representative from the Congressional District composed of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Kershaw and Sumter, has resigned his seat on account of ill health, and that writs of election will shortly issue to fill the vacancy.

**New Hamburg.**—It is very easy to make a bank statement, which shall give a most flourishing appearance to its affairs. One transaction, however, one fact outweighs a hundred statements. A man may boast of having a large sum sunk in his dock; but should be found raising the wind by unusual means—should be detected in paying enormous premiums for cash—or should he draw bills upon places where he had neither money nor credit—it—the natural and inevitable conclusion would be that he has been practising a deception in boasting of his riches—and he would be set down as an impostor who was unworthy of confidence.

Do the same rules of distinguishing right from wrong apply to corporations and to private individuals? We know how farcical it is to speak of the rules of right and wrong as applicable to the conduct of monied corporations, and therefore we shall come at once to the subject of this article. Some of the banks of this city have been in the habit of issuing drafts of long date on New York banks, where they have no funds to their credit. We have been told of one draft of this description which came back here to the person who remitted it as useless. It is drawn at one of the New York banks for a considerable amount, payable seventy five days after date, signed by the cashier of the City Bank of New Orleans, and the words acceptance written, appear in a small hand writing in the body of the draft.

This is a device for raising the wind, which would do honor to the ingenuity of Vincent Nolte himself. The public will make their own comments upon it.—N. O. Louisianian.

**Sports of the Turf.**—Every body has heard of horse-racing, and Sub-Treasury racing, as the Whigs call it; but whoever heard before of hog-racing? This last sport seems to be fashionable in some parts of the west. Only think of a rough Western man mounted on the back of a huge porker, spurring and whipping most lustily! What a picture for a painter! We find the following in an exchange paper.

**Rational amusement.**—We learn from a Western paper, that a hog race, for a purse of \$50, came off at West Union, Ohio, on the 29th ult.—There were five entrancers, for the purse; and the courser had been in training for several weeks—One of the Smiths (not John) was the fortunate backer of the winning nag.

**The Epidemic.**—The sickness has not abated either in malignity or frequency, although the number of recorded deaths is not so great as it was this time two years ago. The weather is serene, mild and pleasantly cool in the day time. The air in the morning and night is chilly—which is believed to be an unfavorable state of the atmosphere both to the sick and those who are liable to the epidemic. The many individuals who are not acclimated, will do well to be careful how they expose themselves to the influence of these chilly airs. A little inconvenience from heat when they go to bed, ought to be endured, rather than run the risk of being cold before day-light. They should therefore invariably close their windows before they retire to rest. Above all, they should not seek a moment after they feel the first symptoms till they obtain the assistance of a good physician. There is no room for apprehension when the disease is taken in time.—N. O. Louisianian.

**Remarkable Eruption.**—The ancient town of Pensacola, in the olden times, was called the Montpelier of America. It has a population of 5,000, and besides is our largest naval depot South.—Of course shipping "here do congregate;" but though these form the "material" for fevers in other cities all round Pensacola, she escapes, and verifies her fame for salubrity.

"The Pensacola Gazette states that for the last six months there have been but 6 deaths in this place; one of consumption, from Virginia; three of yellow fever, from the French fleet; one colored man from Alabama, who reached there sick, and one died."

The Tomato is certainly a wonderful plant. It has its reputation of being able to correct the liver—it is said to give tone to the stomach, and extracts indigestion from food, and forms a component in great variety of agreeable dishes. It stands next to various quantities in newspaper praises, and it is generally from the subject that while in its native country it is as friendly to man as a peaceable confederate, it is a brilliant quality also while wandering on its side, the juice of the vine being able to kill one true of his enemies.

"The extraneous juice of the Tomato vine introduced into the crevices of a bedstead, with a feather, is said to effectually destroy bed-bugs."—Pensacola Gazette.

(One of the Editors of this paper has had an opportunity of testing the efficacy of the tomato, in taking ink out of clothes. Take the ripe tomato, put it upon the spots of ink and place it in the sun—if the spots are not removed on the first trial, repeat it until it does. It will not fail.—Ga. Jour.



## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, September 27, 1839.

### CONVENTIONS.

There is much of fact and truth in some of the remarks of a correspondent, signed "No Caucus man," in this week's paper.—It would really seem, that nothing can now be accomplished without a Convention.—Unquestionably, this mode of combining moral and political power has been, and is, carried to excess, at the present day. We think however, that our correspondent has not made a just discrimination between the different kinds of Conventions.—If he applied his remarks to political Conventions, that is, to bodies of this nature, brought together in the manner we usually see them, to influence elections,—we entirely agree with him, for certainly, all bodies of this character, whose aim is, by combination, to control the free exercise of the elective franchise,—are hostile to the spirit of our Republican Institutions, and at variance with liberty.—The people, if they regard their rights, ought everywhere to frown upon them.

But where these Conventions are of a different character, and without being designed to control or influence elections—are intended merely to produce a moral effect, in favor of some cause or interest, so far from objecting to them, we decidedly approve the plan.—To illustrate:—We have, within a few years past seen several Conventions held in the South called "Southern Commercial Conventions"—the object of which was to improve the condition of the country, by arousing a spirit among our people in favor of Southern trade;—these Conventions had no political bias, nothing to do with elections,—were originated in a spirit of patriotism, and should meet the approbation of every Southern man. We have also seen Conventions to promote the cause of Internal Improvement, &c.—these are all patriotic objects, and commendable.

But when a parcel of "upstart politicians," as our correspondent calls them, get up a Convention in which they are both the representatives and the represented,—in which the people have little or no hand, and undertake through it, to control an election by dictation, we go all lengths against it, and shall not forbear to denounce and expose its true character.

The Watchman was so engaged at our application of the name "Federal Whig" to its party, and its being unable to prove it, that forgetful of the courteous observances due in political disputation, it turned to personal attack on the Editors of this paper. Those who have seen the two papers, can witness, that up to that time, we made no personal allusions to the Editors of the Watchman. If their writers had been satisfied with inditing paragraphs on political subjects, either in answer to ours, or not, they might have gone on for all that we cared, to the end of time; but if the Editors of the Watchman permit them, covertly to themselves, and on their responsibility to make personal attacks, they must not be surprised at receiving back in a like coin.—That which a man gives shall he not receive!—He certainly must, so far as we are concerned.

**Ourself.**—It is a most extraordinary act of impudent rashness in the Editors of the Western Carolinian, to be making the insinuation that we are not the writers of our Editorial: If we chose to avail ourselves of certain advantages which we have in this respect, we could make those Gentlemen look too small to be seen with a Microscope, but we shall not do it unless provoked to it by a repetition of these taunts.—Carolina Watchman.

Pro-di-gious! P-h-e-w!—Here is a model of an annihilating threat.—"Too small to be seen with a Microscope!" Telescope, or any other sort of glass, we suppose. Well, one improvement is manifest in the above, which is encouraging, and shows that our late hints have not been entirely thrown away on the Watchman;—we advised it in a friendly manner to practice prophesying more darkly, so as to avoid the mortification of blundering failures, incident to new beginners in all arts:—it has changed the game, and now accordingly, threatens darkly,—so much so, that we are completely mystified as to the import of the ominous insinuation, with its "questionable shape."—What can be the meaning of the "certain advantages" possessed?—Is it a modest intimation of superior ability or what?—A suggestion has been made to us—but we doubt its correctness—that being interpreted, the threat is intended to signify the possession of "certain advantages," in a personal knowledge of matters and things, acquired in times past, somehow, or somehow, by the astute observation of the "no" abovementioned in making such important, and sensible discoveries as would, most effectually, by a "wful disclosure," reduce the Editors of the Carolinian to an invisible size. If this be so, our day of being looked at is over, and we may expect henceforth, "to see and not be seen."

We take this occasion to express our due appreciation of the forbearance of the Watchman, for the indulgent permission to retain our size, unshorn of its proportions, for one week longer. This was kind, very, affectingly so.

But seriously, if indeed this small matter is worth a serious notice, the "impudent rashness" of the above precious threat, is only equalled by its ridiculous allusions; and now in comment thereon, we have only to say:—That be it known to all whom these pretensions may concern, that we hereby give, and grant to the "no" abovementioned, full, free, and entire leave, and permission, to relate, tell, disclose, and publish, any and all secrets, wonders, and discoveries relating, or in any way appertaining to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, which he, the

correspondent "no" may at any time have ascertained, seen, or heard in the past,—or foreseen and prophesied in the future,—adding to any and all of the disclosures, the time, place, and circumstances of the occurrence,—to the end that if we are so reduced to invisibility, it may be done speedily, and without delay.

### AMERICAN RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL.

We have received Nos. 1 and 2 of Volume 9, a new Series of this work. We have more than once called the attention of our readers to the valuable character of this scientific and useful Journal. The contents of the present numbers we copy below, they speak for themselves:

**Rail-road Statistics.** Meteorological Record kept in Louisiana. J. E. R. Rail-roads v. Canals. Corrections.—Extract of a letter from London. Rail-roads in the Kingdom of Belgium compared with those of the United States, by Chev. de Gerstner. History and length of the Belgian Rail-roads. Railway Fever. Allegany Mountains the lowest depression. A new Patent. Transatlantic Steam Ship. Syracuse and Utica R. Road Celebration. Steamboat explosion, on the history and causes of. Steamboat Hoses, wreck of. Theories of Steam Navigation. Comparative hazard of Steam Navigation. Supposed safety of English steam vessels. Accidents and extraordinary hazards to English steam boilers and vessels. Specification of a patent for cast iron wheels for Rail-roads. More railway miseries. Specification of a patent for an improvement in the mode of making cast iron wheels. An Essay on trade, in reference to the works of Internal Improvement in the United States, by Charles Elliot, Jr. On the true expression of the power, velocity, &c. of Locomotive Engines, by W. McClellan, Chairman. Railway fares (continued). Central and other Rail-roads. Western and Atlantic Rail-road. Experiments in blasting. Adams' patent Railway carriage springs. Rail-road Statistics. On Steamboat explosions (continued). Arbuthnot and Forster Railway. Lagrange and Memphis R. R. Report. Dry Rot. The Iron Trade. Errata.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

#### The Parting of Summer.

Thou art parting hence, O Summer!  
With thy glorious splendor bright,  
In the sunshine of thy loveliness  
Fast fading from our sight.  
The calm of Autumn's coldness—  
Its chill hand, and icy breath,  
Come o'er thy now receding term,  
With the withering blast of death.

Thou art leaving us, O Summer!  
Lift the hopes of Life that bloom  
And give existence for a time,  
Then darken into gloom.  
The glory of thy sunset hour,  
The aroma of thy rose,  
Are emblems fit, to symbolize  
Man's Summer as it flows.

Thou art teaching us, O Summer!  
In the look of thy farewell,  
A lesson, that the bright things  
Of earth, may ever tell.  
How the fairest, and the loveliest  
Of all that here may seem,  
To dwell in beauty—live in light—  
Must perish like a dream.

Thou art calling back, O Summer!  
By the witness of thy throes,  
The mournful recollection  
Of dark, forgotten woes.  
That by the thrill of memory,  
Are bound upon the heart,  
And from the vista of the past,  
Back into life will start.

Thou art warning us, O Summer!  
With a lingering look of love,  
From the phantoms of this earth  
To turn, and cast our hope above.  
By the freshness of the Spring-time  
That with fleeting beauty fled  
By thy glory, so transcendent  
Now reposing with the dead.

The Spring will bloom in youth again—  
The Summer's fulness come,  
And Nature with regenerate life,  
Burst gladly from the tomb.  
Then shall the flowers bloom afresh,  
The buds of promise blow,  
And all that now is fading,  
With the blush of beauty glow.

But to the worn, and weary here,  
Whose Spring long since has gone,  
Whose Summer had no brightness  
In its sunset, or its dawn—  
The hopes of future days are dim—  
No gladning light is shed,  
The bloom was blighted in the bud,  
The withered flower is dead.

Is dead! And was it but to strive  
With aspirations vain—  
And hopes that perish while we live,  
And labor to attain—  
That man was formed by power divine,  
With lofty will endued,  
To toil, and drink at life, the cup  
With bitterness imbued!

No, questioner. 'Twas not for this,  
But a far nobler end,  
The things of Time must perish,  
And the woe of Time may end  
The heart—but when the brief  
And fleeting play of Life is o'er,  
The spirit then may find a rest,  
When "Time shall be no more"  
Salisbury, Sept. 23rd, 1839.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: I remember about three, or four years ago that the WESTERN CAROLINIAN, and the WATCHMAN, and I may say all the Whig papers every where, stood in warm array against the Baltimore Convention, or as they called it, the BALTIMORE CAUCUS.—I also remember of attending a meeting of the Free-men of Rowan county then including Davis, then held in Vogler's grove about four years ago, where Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the Baltimore Convention. Now, what I wish to know is, this.—How comes it, that some of the papers that then came out most violently against the Baltimore Convention, are now advocating the holding of the same sort of a Convention, or Caucus at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania? I want to know, how it is, that some of the men who took part at Vogler's grove, against the Baltimore Caucus, are now warm for the Harrisburg Caucus!—If the Baltimore Caucus was wrong, what makes the Harrisburg Caucus right?—Or, will it be contended that it is right for the Whites to hold Caucuses, or Conventions, but wrong for the Democrats to do so? I see that in several Counties, the Whites have forgotten their opposition to the Baltimore affair, and have appointed Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. What ought the honest Farmers of the Country to think of such inconsistency in any set of men? To profess one thing to day, and practice another to-morrow, looks too bad to be justified. For one, I think the Baltimore Convention was wrong, and for the same reason, I think the Harrisburg Convention is wrong; and therefore as I had nothing to do with the Baltimore Caucus, I will have nothing to do with the Harrisburg Caucus. If the "FEDERAL WHIGS" choose to be guilty of such inconsistency, I hope the REPUBLICANS will keep clear of it.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: Why is it that in the years of our Government, we heard nothing of Caucuses, or political Conventions to control regular elections,—while now we hear of them of any thing else? Almost every day, we hear of Wess Conventions, Democratic Conventions, Whig Conventions, and Abolition Conventions. The Doctors likewise, not long ago held a Convention at Washington, and now assuredly the eyes will not be long behind.—I ask, what are all these Conventions? Thirty years ago, the American people got along without as many Conventions, and I must think there is no use in them now. The truth of the matter is this,—a small class of men have sprung up in our Country, who, for the sake of power, have taken it upon themselves, to tell the people how to vote. If this system of Caucuses, or Conventions is carried on much longer, the people may save themselves the trouble of going to elections at all,—for even now, it amounts to little more than merely ratifying what the Conventions decree.—Therefore, it is, to invert the intention of the Constitution, and make the elective franchise a mere farce;—the Conventions will take the substance, and give the shadow to the people.

It is high time for the people to begin to open their eyes to these assumptions of power, on the part of the upstart politicians.—It is time that they should put down all these attempts at domination.—The 10th Congressional District, and particularly the Republicans of old Rowan and Davidson, set an example on this subject worthy of imitation. The Abolition Caucus set itself up as a law to them, but the Republican spirit of the 10th District, put it down. So should it be served all over the Union, and the liberties of the people never will be safe until all such political combinations are put a stop to, or brought into disrepute.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: It is wonderful what a change has taken place in the taste and opinions of our "Federal Whigs." For weeks before the election they paid the printer of the "dirty sheet" to publish the most scandalous falsehoods against the Republican candidate; they read it, admitted as chaste wit, and circulated it extensively. Last too at the course of the other Federal organs, as Watchman during that time: Then it was right, and decent, and fit for Professors to circulate, and retail out. But now, when some of your correspondents in language respectful and decent, compared to that employed by these organs, think proper to expose some of the artifices and falsehoods made use of; we hear the cry—Oh shocking! outrageous! had as the dirty sheet &c.

But mark their hypocrisy still further. Only last week, the "dirty sheet" came out and introduced the names of a young lady and gentlemen of this place, who never had offended him, thereby wounding the sensibilities of a large circle of friends and outraging the decencies of society. This however is passed over by the advocates of "decency" in silence, not a word of denunciation or reproof; but when Bob Short, or any other correspondent of your paper touches off "masked hypocrisy," as flings a joke at a "Federal Whig," then O terrible! terrible! how vulgar, and bad. Shameful, on such one-sided morality and justice. It is like the story of the Farmer and Lawyer in the spelling book.

I am not one who approves or advocates newspaper wars and personalities; but I must say, that the course of the Federal organs and many of the Federal Whigs towards the Republican Candidates towards you and other Republicans, would justify you in going much farther than you have gone.

There are some men in the community, who have been palming themselves off as pious and religious men, who do not seem to know that Time is a duty!—Such hypocrites ought to be exposed; they ought to be taught by the lash that one of its commandments reads—Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," even if he is a Republican.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: In the last Watchman is a piece signed "C. Harbin" making a furious attack on me for submitting a law question to the Mocksville Debating Society.—At the first glance, I thought the signature was fictitious, not supposing any man of sense would be silly enough, to sign his real name to such a thing;—but behold, it turns out that there is, sure enough, one C. Harbin in and about Mocksville, and this must be the man. Well I am rather thinking that my shot is in a tender place by the "signs" of me. The cap I threw out, I suppose too, fits nicely somebody's noddle, and if so, let him wear it. But I swear that no "No Composition Pedlar" is a law, and that he can prove it. Well now if you can prove it, let me advise you to do so, and not depend on your say so, for the proof will be another sort of a thing to your assertion.—But what is a you say is a "lie"? Was not the Constable paid \$35, and the Sheriff only \$10? and were not both of them chargeable with similar offences? Suppose the Constable's offence was a shade the most aggravated. I ask you "Sir Oracle" on which of the two rests the most responsibility to keep the peace?

Come now, Sir, and say, do you think that any judge in any Superior court in N. Carolina, would have given a judgment like this? But I have no time at present seriously to discuss this matter.—If however you wish to go into it: I say, "go ahead," and if I am not mistaken, by the time we get through with it, the circle of your fame and that of the Sheriff's too, will be considerably enlarged; so "go ahead" I say again, if you choose.

But Sir Judge of the Quorum, why do you do it to such a purpose? Why, man, you don't write with the moderation and dignity becoming a high functionary. I hope you have no notion of fighting with your pen, I tell you now, I object to it. You grounds: first, you might happen to kill me, and there would be no amendment in this for me, I assure you,—and secondly, I might kill you, and that what would the Federates do for a Candidate next summer? It is understood that they have picked you out to beat the Republicans with, and take it of their way, and you now there are serious objections to fighting; and if you have no objection, you better keep to your pen, and not shooting from your mill-post, and so forth. You do after you are tired of this if you are not tired of it, and have a chance.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

According to notice previously given, the ringing of the bell, a respectable portion of the citizens of Salisbury, assembled at the Court-house on evening of the 25th inst., for the purpose of electing



measures to the formation of a Debating Society, when on motion of Dr. P. Henderson, the following resolution was adopted, to wit: That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution, By-Laws, &c., for the regulation of said Society, viz: Dr. P. Henderson, John Jones, Esq., and Mr. J. S. Johnson. On motion of Dr. P. Henderson, it was Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to obtain a suitable room in which to hold the meetings of said Society, and also, to make an estimate of the probable annual expense for its support, viz: Committee.—Col. R. W. Long, Mr. Boger, Esq., and Capt. Geo. M. Weant. On motion of Mr. J. S. Johnson, it was Resolved, That the Editors of the Journals in this place, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers of this week. On motion, the meeting was adjourned, to meet again on next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock lighting.

R. W. LONG, Chairman.  
J. J. BAKER, Secretary.

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ORIGINAL PROSE ARTICLES.  
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#### Salisbury Female Academy.



The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy  
INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

By order of the Trustees,  
THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

#### THE PUBLIC

##### Are Cautioned against a Scoundrel!

PETERSON, absconded from this place on the 25th ultimo, without paying his bill, or paying several sums of money borrowed. He pretends that he is a Frenchman, and was employed here as a French Teacher. He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 20 years of age; his face is marked slightly with the small pox, his hair is dark, there is some baldness on the top of his head, he walks very quick, carries a body erect and slenderly; wears a blue coat with light buttons, his pantaloons were of the same color. He took the Lincolnian Stage in about two miles of this place, and the succeeding day took the Salisbury Stage. Information of him will be thankfully received by the Subscribers.

WM. MURRAY,  
Superintendent of the Limestone Spring Company.

Limestone Spring, S. C., Sept. 27, 1839.

The Richmond Enquirer, and New York Advertiser are requested to publish this insertion and forward their bills to the Limestone Springs, S. C.

WM. MURRAY.

For 200 head of Sheep, which will be given to the poor of the "Rowan County,"

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839.

#### FULTON LODGE.



THE old members of Fulton Lodge, No. 66, are invited to attend a meeting, to be held at Masonic Hall, September 28th, for the purpose of reviving the Lodge and its objects.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

#### Tan Yard for Sale.

THE Subscribers wishing to dispose of the following Town property, offers for sale his

#### Tan Yard and Premises,

(formerly owned by Thomas Moll) situated on the East side of the Town, consisting of the

#### TAN YARD & TOOLS.

14 Acres of Land, and a

Dwelling House, with out House, &c.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at very low prices, a large quantity of all kinds of

#### Leather,

which may be had, either at the store of Messrs. Cress & Boger, or at the above Tan Yard.

PETER KERN.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

#### BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

#### WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 inches, 30 coils Bale Rope, 30 kegs Nails, 40 bags Coffee, 15 hds. Sugar, 1,000 lbs. Lead do, 500 lbs. Spring Steel, 50 pr. Elliptic Springs, 500 lbs. Blister Steel, 144 Bottles Tonic Mixture, 30 large Covering Hides, 500 lbs. Sole Leather, 100 kegs White Lead.

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

#### Notice.

WILL be sold on the premises, on the 15th day of October next, a Tract of Land, containing 335 Acres, belonging to the Heirs at Law of Thomas H. Dent, dec'd., adjoining the lands of Wm. Hestman, and others, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond and security for the purchase money on the day of sale. By order of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.

R. SILLIMAN, c. n. s.

Sept. 27, 1839.

#### HEAD-QUARTERS,

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1839.



#### Attention! Officers 64th Regiment.

YOU are hereby Commanded to Parade at the Court-house, in the Town of Salisbury, on Wednesday the 9th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with arms for Drill, also, on Thursday, the 10th, at 9 o'clock, with your respective Companies for Review and Inspection.

By Order of  
COL. R. W. LONG, Col. Comd.

64th Regiment, N. C. Militia.

J. M. Brown, Adj't.

P. S. The Captains will make the returns on the day of Drill.

#### Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

#### HEALTHY REGION.

and is peculiarly adapted to farming. It has on it a Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for Gold, is unquestionable, as one or two

#### GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very rich are extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Weddworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscribers, Treason Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. J. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839.

#### Strayed

FROM the Subscribers about the best of April past, a bright coral Indian Pony MARE, very small, about 10 or 12 years old, no natural flesh marks recollected, mane has been trimmed but is grown long, switch tail, paces remarkably well. A liberal reward will be given by me for said pony delivered, or for information so that I can get her.

WILLIAM HADEN.

Mocksville, Davie Co., N. C., Sept. 6, 1839.

#### Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Mosses Springs & Shankle, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39.

#### Look Here!

ON the 15th of October next, will be sold, on the premises, eleven miles west of Salisbury, and three miles South of Neely's Mill, the plantation of Joseph T. Dietz, deceased, containing

373 ACRES,

More or less, with a good dwelling-house, and a good many out-buildings sufficient for a large family; with a large quantity of clear land. Those who would wish to purchase a bargain in a plantation, between second and third Creek, would do well to attend on the day of sale.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. BAKER, Executor.

Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839.

#### New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

#### HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions (selected at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.

[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.]

#### LEATHER, — Boots, & Shoes.

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the Tanning Business, and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Floor, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Shirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Country Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars. Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to. Also, a first rate pair of Best Trees, and a set of second handed Leats for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

N. E. Hake will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839.

#### NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

#### THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new building on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839.

#### Notice.

WILL be sold at the House of the Subscriber, situated on the Piedmont Road, leading from Salisbury to Lexington, four miles from the latter place, on the 8th day of October next, the following property, viz:

500 Bushels Corn, { 2,000 Sheaves of Oats, {  
100 do. Wheat, { 3,000 Bundles of Fodder; {  
a quantity of Hay, &c.

—ALSO—

1 Mare and Colt, 1 Blooded Filly

two years old last Spring.

#### CATTLE,

1 Superior

MILCH COW;

HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

#### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ONE CUPBOARD, nearly new;

—ALSO—

FARMING UTENSILS,

and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms twelve months Credit, the purchaser giving note, with approved security.

WM. THOMAS.

Davidson, Sept. 20, 1839.

#### PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS, and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

At All Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and dispatch.

J. W. KANEY.

Concord, N. C., March 31, 1839.

#### MOCKVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, on the most reasonable terms, my house and lot in Mocksville. The lot is a choice one, being situated near the Court-House, and is improved in a very superior manner. Those who may wish one of the most desirable situations in one of the most beautiful and interesting villages of North Carolina would do well to examine the premises.

I will also sell my handsome crop of Mosses Multicaulis.

JUNIOUS L. CLEMMONS.

Mocksville, Davie Co., Sept. 30, 1839.

#### DURHAM CALVES.

THE Subscriber has 4 or 5 bull calves, with the Durham cross for sale, if application be made soon.

W. E. MOULT.

Lexington, Davidson Co., Sept. 20, 1839.

#### New Goods.

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Shirewall's Mill, in Calverton, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

1,700 lbs. of Sugar,

1,900 do. Coffee,

50 hds. M-lames,

50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cognac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or in payment to dealers on Time.

JACOB WINEBOLT & CO.

May 1st, 1839.

#### UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following details of a Scheme of a Lottery, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of converting that every prize shall be distributed, and, with us, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, in the air of the lottery.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—HURRY NOW! but at once remit and transmit to us your order, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SILVERSTEIN & CO.

150 Broadway, New York.

Observe the Number 150.

\$700,000!!!

\$25,000!!!

\$500,000!!!

6 Prizes of - - \$20,000!!

2 Prizes of - - \$15,000!!

3 Prizes of - - \$10,000!!

#### Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

UP PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in

This or any other Country.

Tickets only \$20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners setting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.

Stavron & Co., 150 Broadway, New York.

Sole Agents.

#### No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession.

The Dues of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

#### SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize—The Arcade, 235 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 135 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about \$37,000 pr. annum, and valued at \$700,000

1 Prize—City Hotel, 102 ft. on Common str.—165 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at \$63,000—valued at 600,000

1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade), No. 16, 34 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 30,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade), No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez str.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 30,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade), No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 30,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, North-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str., 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at \$1,500 valued at 30,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, North-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 in. deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at \$1,500—valued at 30,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 339, 24 ft. 6 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep.—Rented at \$1,000—valued at 15,000

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—\$100 each, 25,000

1 " 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, \$100 each 20,000

1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders'—100 each, 15,000

1 " 100 ditto, City Bank, \$100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 10,000

1 " 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, \$100 each, 5,000

1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 5,000

1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, \$100 each, 2,500

1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 2,500

1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 2,500

1 " 15 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders', \$100 each, 1,500

1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 1,500

1 " 10 ditto, shares Louisiana State Bank, \$100 each, 10,000

1 " 10 ditto, shares of \$100 each, each Pays \$200, of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 " each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 " each 1 share of \$100, of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 " each 1 share of \$100, of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes. \$1,500,000

Tickets \$20 each No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain 360 shares of the Prizes, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prizes as may be drawn to the number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will be notified by the drawing, unannounced, and without any deduction.

June 7, 1839.

DR. LEANDER MILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

&lt;



## WE MEET IN CROWDS.

[BY MISS C. BARON WILSON.]

We meet in crowds! who used to meet all lonely,  
Where the soft moonbeams trembled in the shade;  
And, for the vows then interchanged, now only  
Are the cold courtesies of fashion paid!

We meet in crowds!—where empty mirth is lighting  
The flashing eye,—but reaches not the heart;  
Where Pleasure brims the cup, with smiles inviting,  
And lures her victims, with a siren's art.

We meet in crowds!—ah! how unlike the meeting  
Our bosoms knew, in those sweet by-gone hours,  
When Time's swift pinions seem'd on sunbeams flitting,  
And youth's light footsteps trod alone on flowers.

We meet in crowds!—as strangers, cold and sadly,  
Who ne'er had met, and ne'er may meet again;  
We part!—and in each bosom, deeply—madly,  
Ravages the wound that must for aye remain!

## VARIEY.

An awkward fix.—The Detroit "Spirit of '76" tells a good story of one of the Michigan Senators, who having occasion to travel to New York, found it convenient, for reasons which can easily be divine, that it is remembered that the provisions of our non-imprisonment law do not extend to citizens of other States, on stopping at the Astor House to enter on the register the name of an acquaintance instead of his own. In a short time he was inquired after by the Sheriff's officer, and pointed out as the person whose name he had assumed. In answer to the officer, he assured him repeatedly he was not the person that he wanted, and that in fact he had just put down the name of an acquaintance. "Well, sir," said the Sheriff—"pray what is your real name?" After a little hesitation the real cognomen was given. "It is all the same—you will have to come." "Why, sir, what do you mean?" "I have a paper against you, by THAT name too." So away they went.

American Ingenuity in reading the Law.—The very first object of the American after a law has been passed is to find out how they can evade it. This exercises their ingenuity; and it is very amusing to observe how cleverly they sometimes manage it. At Baltimore in consequence of the prevalence of hydrophobia, the civil authorities passed a law, that all dogs should be muzzled, or rather the terms were, "that all dogs should wear a muzzle," or the owner of the dog not wearing a muzzle should be brought up and fined; and the regulation further stated, that any body convicted of having removed a muzzle from off a dog should be severely fined. A man therefore tied a muzzle to his dog's tail (he set not stating where the muzzle was to be placed.) One of the city officers perceiving this dog with his muzzle, at the wrong end took possession of the dog, and brought it to the town hall. His master being well known was summoned and appeared. He proved that he complied with the act, in having fixed a muzzle on the dog, and further, the officers having taken the muzzle off the dog's tail, he insisted that he should be fined five dollars for so doing.—Captain Marryatt.

Innovation.—The spirit of innovation for which the present age is so remarkable and which some persons would dignify as the spirit of reform, is happily hit off in the following lines from the New York Herald:

How well it is the sun and moon  
Are placed so very high,  
That no presuming ass can reach,  
To pluck them from the sky.

If 'twere not so, I do believe  
That some reforming ass  
Would soon attempt to take them down,  
To light the world with gas!

Coming to his senses.—A western editor lately had the audacity to announce to his subscribers that he would not take in payment for his paper, either woodchucks, dried apples, terrier puppies, tow, birch, brooms, axe-handles, wood or vegetables. But his subscribers, with that sturdy independence which such people generally possess, refused to pay him in any thing else, and he now says he is ready to take them at the market prices. A public meeting is to be called to see whether it is best to pay him at all.

Throw in the Boss.—Among the Hoosiers they call cotton thread Boss, a term which few Yankees understand. A fair fat brunette one day stepped into the store of a young merchant, and bought a dress of the clerk. After it was cut off, she addressed herself to him—"Well, I reckon you'd throw in the boss." "Certainly," replied the clerk, with his mouth stretched in laughter; "we throw in the boss—there he is—you're very welcome to him!"

When King William was travelling through Hanover, he was charged very exorbitantly for every thing. Among other items, eggs were put down in his bill at five shillings sterling each.—"Why, bless me," said the King, "are eggs scarce here?" "No, sire," was the reply, "but King are."

A jury who were directed to bring a prisoner guilty upon his own confession, returned a verdict of not guilty. The judge demanded the reason.—May it please your honor said the foreman, the fellow is so great a liar that we cannot believe him.

"Johnny," said an accomplished dame, "I wish you would bring me the Richard-tionary, vulgarly called the Dick-tionary."

A Frenchman gasconading over the inventive genius of his country, said, "We invented lace ruffles!"—"Aye," said John Bull, "and we added skirts to them."

Cigars.—Multicaulis Cigars are made at Germantown, Penn., out of the leaves of the genuine morus. An editor there puffs them.

An Irishman was observed to feed his pig one day to repletion and to starve it the next. On being asked his reason for doing so he said, "Och sure and isn't it that I like to have bacon with a stroke o' fat and a stroke o' laze equally one after 'tother'."

The following is too good not to be copied. It is from that repository of good things, the N. Y. Atlas: "We won't indulge in horrid anticipations," as the hen pecked husband said, when the parson told him he would be joined to his wife in another world never to separate from her. "Parson," said he, "I beg you wouldn't mention that circumstance again."

"Will you bet?" said Tom to Joe. "No, I won't," said Joe, "I'm bet-ter off."

## FEMALE SCHOOL.



THE next Session of the Female School of Miss Sarah A. STEARNS will commence on the 1st of October next. Five or six advanced pupils would be taken into the school, and board can be had in respectable families at moderate prices.

The undersigned can confidently recommend this school to favorable notice, believing that the qualifications of Miss STEARNS are of a superior order, to teach the elementary as well as higher literary branches—Her discipline and mode of instruction differs very much from that usually enforced and practised in our Southern schools; and, being of a mild and parental character, leaves the mind unembarrassed and free to set upon its appropriate objects. An experience now of two years enables us to place full confidence in her abilities as a teacher, the correctness of her deportment, and the efficiency of her system.

W. R. HOLT,  
ROBT. FOSTER,  
HENRY B. DUSENBERRY,  
JOHN P. MARRY.  
Lexington, Davidson County, N. C.,  
September 20, 1839.

## Mons. Roueche.

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get larges indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee, Soap and Candles, Oranges, Cod Fish, Lemons, Herring, Raisins, Mackerel, Almonds, Sardines, Sweet Crackers, Anchovies, Newark Cider, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, Albany Ale, Wines and Liquors.

of the best qualities, and of the latest importations.  
Salisbury, June 28, 1839.

## Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as agent for Hettie Scott, James Scott, and Mary Scott, who intend moving to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land:

One tract containing 4.5 acres, the residence of the late John Scott, situated five miles from Salisbury, on the main road to Charlotte, N. C., having much cleared land and valuable Meadows, with a large and commodious dwelling house, a double barn, crabs, kitchen and other out houses—all in good repair—with the best of water.

One other Tract of 415 acres, adjoining the above, and on both sides of Crain creek, having on it a Grist Mill and 70 acres cleared; and a fine Meadow at the head of the pond.

As a public stand it is well known; as a private residence it is a desirable place.

A wagon, horses and negroes will be taken in payment.

A young negro girl is wanted, for which a fair price will be given.

Of the above Lands will be rented or leas'd, if not sold, this Fall by me. A. W. BRANDON.  
July 25, 1839.

## FIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.  
ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.  
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

## BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.  
HALL & JOHNSON,  
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839.

## To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M., leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.  
JOEL McLEAN.  
Feb. 12, 1839.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

## New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron Foundry on my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woolen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, planer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pulleys, drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for turning shafts, &c., and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed Jacob WAYNE, formerly of Baltimore, a very skillful Mechanic, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. WAYNE has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Mechanic, and Millwright. He will also make calculations for water-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

Orders addressed either to Jacob WAYNE, or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.  
CHARLES FISHER.  
Salisbury, May 21, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

Apply at this Office.

September 20, 1839.

Salisbury, May 21, 1839.

Salisbury, May 21, 1839.

Salisbury, May 21, 1839.

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Salisbury, May 21, 1839.

## Absconded,

FROM LINCOLN, N. C., a man by the name of R. H. REYNOLDS, who says he is an Englishman—he was employed by the undersigned as the driver of a Hack, between Union Court-House and the Limestone Springs, N. C. He was sent on the 13th of August, with a Hack and two horses to Lincoln, N. C., to have some alterations and repairs made on the Hack; he was furnished with

EIGHTY-SIX DOLLARS.

to defray the expenses of the proposed repairs and alterations. He reached Lincoln, delivered the Hack, but, pretending that he wished to visit a friend, borrowed a saddle and saddle-bags, blanket and bridle, and took one of the horses which he drove in the Hack, and has not been heard from since.

The said REYNOLDS is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, between 25 and 30 years of age, stout bodied, a lean complexion, with black hair and whiskers; he steps short when walking. He stated that he had been employed by Mr. Lacey of Angusta, as a trainer of horses: he has been probably a stage driver on the line between Raleigh and Columbia. The horse which he took is a chestnut colored, switch-tail, right eye out, 15 hands high, star in the forehead, high withered, erect-fallen, stout bodied and compact made; 11 years old.

The friends of honesty are appealed to, to aid in apprehending the villain.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for his apprehension so that he can be prosecuted for horse stealing—and a

REWARD OF TWENTY DOLLARS

will be given for the delivery of the horse at this place.

WM. MURRAY,  
Superintendent of the Limestone  
Spring Company.

Limestone Springs, S. C.,  
September 20, 1839.

## Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalouns, and Vests, of good

Goods,

well made, and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

## TO THE COTTON PLANTERS OF

Davidson, and the adjoining Counties.

THE Subscriber has now growing 14

Stalks of the Twin Cotton, which was originally brought from the Island

of Cuba, if he is rightly informed.

The 14 stalks have 291 grown Pods at this time, which will make good Cotton. The stalks are much taller than the common Cotton. The first limb that comes out at the joint, grows out 4 or 5 inches in length, then forms, and the Pods cluster on the end of the limb, from three to five in number. The second, or lateral limb, comes out at the joint with the first growth, some three or four inches in length, and then forms two Pods together.

Good judges say that the staple is much finer than the common Cotton.—Furthermore, the Southern Agriculturists say, that it is a much finer article, and will command 4 or 5 cents more in a pound than the common Cotton.—This is not all, it will yield at least, one third more to the acre. Several Gentlemen have seen it, and are highly pleased with it.

Any person who wishes to purchase some of the seed can call and examine for themselves—but for the convenience of those who live at a distance, I will get several Gentlemen who are good judges to examine the Cotton, and pass upon the seed.

WM. THOMAS.  
Davidson Co., Sept. 20, 1839.

## The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another

part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE.

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.

## Cress &amp; Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine irremovable green, blue and black Cloths;  
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;  
Black and drab Dots for Summer wear;

5 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestic; 10 do. Red-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.

50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red; 15 kegs nails, assorted;

4 genuine nose-hole Anvils; 2 smiths' Bellows;

1 doz. Collins' Axes; 15 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macabroo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 15 or 20 Hot Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champagne Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.  
July 26, 1839.

## Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS:

Tract No. 1—containing 688 acres, lying on the four mile branch.

" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.

" 3—containing 3,900 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.

" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 5—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.

" 6—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 7—containing 604, lying on Lick creek.

" 8—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.

" 9—containing 1,567 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.

" 10—containing 1,353, lying on Lick creek.

" 11—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Col. R. W. Long's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1839.

May 17, 1839.

NEW PROSPECTUS  
OF  
THE REPUBLICAN.

"THE REPUBLICAN" has been published in Washington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued as long as sufficient patronage is received to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now upwards of four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if those friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscribers list, as the advertising patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the Whigs; and they cherish towards our press the better hostility.

It is important that a Republican press should be sustained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District.—This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have received from the Whigs for our efforts to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be sustained. There is no other Republican paper published on a circuit of 50 miles; and if we except the "Tribune" of Greensboro, there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We are thankful to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still farther.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old Jeffersonian doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1793. It is the unwavering foe of monopoly. It wages no half-way opposition, but "war to the knife and the hilt to the hilt." We will not compromise on this point: interests may be compromised, but principles never. In the contest now going on between the money power and popular liberty, it will be found as heretofore a zealous and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate free trade and the rights of labor, and oppose the union of Bank and State, as not less corrupting than the union of Church and State. It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican and State-Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and irreligious matter will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican."

Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger: in fact we are almost weekly the subject of personal assault.

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen.  
Editor and Proprietor.

September 20, 1839.

## Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 15th instant, a negro man who calls himself TOM, about 50 years of age. He says the night of his left eye is injured, and that he belongs to George Cooper, of Fairfield District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN H. HARDIE, Sh'f.  
Salisbury, June 21, 1839.

## BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.  
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

## To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are highly pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.  
February 7, 1839.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every ad-

ministration bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, constipation, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and members, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience.

In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken straight, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons returning to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many

other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompanying them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.